opposition of the President. As to Quezon, he adroitly and successfully presented the independence question to the American people. He remained in the United States to secure the enactment by the Congress of the Jones Law, of which he was one of the authors j and this meant a marked advance in Filipino autonomy and a Congressional promise of eventual Philippine independence. Back in the Philippines, Quezon took up the cudgels against General Wood when he thought the latter was trampling upon the sacred rights of the Filipinos. Then, dissatisfied with the Hare-Hawes-Cutting grant obtained by his rival Osmena, he daringly headed a new mission to Washington, and as he did eighteen years earlier when he returned to the Philippines with the Jones Law, he now returned with the Tydings-McDuffie Commonwealth and Independence Law in his hand.

Other names to be reckoned with at present are Manuel A. Roxas, former Speaker of the House, younger than Aguinaldo, Osmena, or Quezon, and the idol of Philippine youth; Quintin Paredes, last Speaker of the lower House in the Philippine Legislature, and Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, the head of the Filipino Independent Church with considerable influence in the northern part of Luzon. Filipino capitalists are listened to with respect, but only indirectly affect the political policies of the country. In this class are Teodoro R. Yangco, the great Filipino philanthropist j Vicente Madrigal, reputed the wealthiest Filipino 5 Jose L. de Leon, the sugar magnate 5 Leopoldo R. Aguinaldo, progressive

department-store owner, and the Fernandez brothers, Ramon and Jose, well-known shipping men. In the journalistic field where public opinion is formed, Alejandor Roces, Sr., and Carlos P. Romulo are potently effective. Filipino women are becoming more and more influential.

The leaders of yesterday of Far Eastern nationalism were Emperor Mutsuhito in Japan, Dr. Sun Yat Sen in China, and Dr. Jose Rizal in the Philippines. The nationalist leaders of